48%. There were several risk factor of it, such as night work or psychological demand.

Conclusion This review of the literature showed the prevalence of work-related disorders among hospital doctors. The risk factors studied can guide prevention policies within hospitals.

699 OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES OF MEDICAL LABORATORY STAFF: REVIEW OF LITERATURE 2006–2016

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Introduction The trade of laboratory technician (TL) exposes to many risks to health, because of biological or chemical or physical exposures. But the TL occupation is constantly evolving, the techniques are constantly changing. The purpose of this article is to take stock of the occupational TL pathologies which were recently described in the literature.

Material and method This is a literature review, based on Medline and Scopus medical databases, on publications between 01/01/2006 and 31/12/2016. The research was conducted in French and English. Only articles about TL in Hospital or Teaching Hospital were selected.

Results Twenty-eight articles were studied. The main infectious pathology described was brucellosis; A case of meningitis was studied. The cutaneous allergies reported concerned sensitisation to certain solvents. There was no allergy to latex. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) were studied in 4 articles. The main MSDs were low back pain and neck pain. Several articles have been alerted on the occurrence of burnout syndrome (BO). However, no prevalence studies were conducted over the period studied.

Conclusion LT can present many occupational pathologies. Few articles studied the prevalence of MSD and BO.

701 INFECTIONS DISEASE AMONG PROFESSIONAL DIVERS: REVIEW OF LITERATURE 2016

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Introduction The occupational divers are subject to numerous risks. For instance, divers can get infections. We review the infectious diseases in professional divers.

Materials and methods This is a literature review until 30/05/2017. The research was conducted on Medline and Scopus databases, in French and English languages.

Results Fifteen papers report cases of infections in professional divers. These are mainly skin infections, but also ENT and ophthalmological infections.

Discussion-conclusion According to data collected, infections among professional divers are quite rare. These diseases are not specific to the workplace, and are comparable with data

on recreational diving. Prevention is mainly based on hygiene and equipment maintenance.

728 ANXIETY AND MOOD DISORDERS AMONG JUNIOR DOCTORS

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Introduction The junior doctors are subject to several professional constraints. This study aims to assess the prevalence of anxiety, depressive disorder and burnout (BO) and their risk factors.

Material and method This is a review of the literature between 01/01/2004 and 31/10/2014. A prevalence were calculated for a virtual population.

Results The prevalence of anxiety disorders was between 15.8% and 87% depending on the study; that of mood disorder was between 16.3% and 48%. The prevalences of virtual populations were 32.5% and 21.7% respectively. BO prevalence was between 10% and 80.2% while prevalence for virtual population was 33.2%. Several studies have shown that working hours, study or work relations were risk factors.

Conclusion The data in the literature ranged from one study to another. Some risk factors have been shown.

1018 NEW CONCEPTS OF DISABILITY AND IMPAIRMENT APPLIED IN THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PHYSICIAN EVALUATION: IS THERE A CONFLICT WITH BIOETHICS PRINCIPLES?

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Introduction The Industrial Revolution and the great wars have produced generations of mutilated people, set aside to their own devices, without access to education resources, culture, leisure and work. In Brazil and in the world various institutions were created and evolved the legislation seeking to guarantee rights for people with disabilities. Including the quotas in the public tender and special retirement law. The study asks for the conceptual mistake of disability and impairment, and the existence of possible bioethical conflict concerning the principle of beneficence, where expert physician does not recognise the declared disability and the principle of justice when the Judge determines that the state take possession the individual without any hindrance in interaction with barriers that obstruct their full participation in society

Methods For that sought to integrative research literature in various research sites on concepts and legislation.

Results This study should be expanded and the experts should apply the IFBrA instrument during the evaluation of candidates with disabilities.

Discussion The study allowed for the analysis of the Brazilian Functionality Index on the candidate's disability evaluation to public service, allowed a critical reflection on the medical expert front act to the principle of beneficence: it isn't a

matter of just not practice the damage, we need to do well; you must use the scientific foundations and implementing existing legislation in favour of the collective rather than the personal interests of the subject; on the principle of justice, it must use the law in the constitution of an ordered society with a view to holding a social life happy, giving each one what is his or each of which is for him or that is his due.

742 PRIORITISATION EXERCISE FOR THE PROBE PROJECT (HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS REGISTER FOR OCCUPATIONAL USE IN BELGIUM)

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Introduction The PROBE (Hazardous chemical Products Register for Occupational use in Belgium) study consists of a systematic collection of occupational chemical exposure data of Belgian workers. To test the feasibility of our approach a pilot study will be conducted using a concise list of priority chemicals.

Methods A targeted method was used to construct a priority list of chemicals relevant for the Belgian workplace context. In a first step, five recent European reports on prioritisation exercises of workplace chemicals were reviewed. All reports constructed a priority list based on different combinations of relevant sources: hazard information, health effects, exposure data, volume used and limit value databases. The appearance of a chemical in at least 2 prioritisation reports was used as a selection criterion for our list. In this way, we used the accumulated expertise of these reports to extract a preliminary list of 16 chemicals.

In a second step relevancy for the Belgian workplace context was evaluated using a number of sources: data on occupational exposure collected by Occupational Health Services, available biomonitoring and workplace measurements, REACH registrations for Belgium, data from the labour inspection and data on recognised occupational diseases by the Belgian Fund for Occupational Diseases. Fourteen out of the 16 chemicals listed in the preliminary list appeared to be relevant for the Belgian context.

Result A priority list of 14 chemicals was constructed for the pilot study of PROBE: crystalline silica, diesel exhaust and PAHs, wood dust, formaldehyde, asbestos, isocyanates, benzene, organic solvents, lead, beryllium, powder coating, refractory ceramic fibres, welding fumes and cadmium.

Discussion This stepwise approach made it feasible to select a concise number of priority chemicals. In the coming months, exposure data on these chemicals will be collected in a sentinel study and an evaluation of the appropriateness of the selection will be performed.

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APPLICATION OF POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY BASED IMAGING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS CASES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Introduction We aimed to evaluate case reports and research articles subjected the usage of positron emission tomography (PET) or PET combined with computed tomography (PET-CT) in pneumoconiosis patients.

Methods ‘Pubmed’ and ‘Web of Science’ databases were queried with keywords of ‘pneumoconiosis and PET’ and 47 records were reached. Inclusion criteria were language (English or Turkish), publication date before 15th April, 2017, article type (case reports, case series and research articles), subject as usage of PET or PET-CT in management of pneumoconiosis cases. Articles not meeting at least one criteria were excluded. After those criteria applied 6 case reports, 5 case series, and one research article were evaluated.

Result Article contents were categorised according to purpose of PET or PET-CT (investigation of malignancy or differential diagnosis of benign pathology) and contribution of PET or PET-CT in the management (compatible with final diagnosis, compatible with final staging, or false positive). For 6 case reports, purpose was malignancy investigation in 5 (3 with false positive results and 2 with results supporting final diagnosis), and differential diagnosis of benign pathology in one report (with results supporting final diagnosis). Purpose was malignancy investigation in all case series (3 reports with false positive results, one report with results compatible with final diagnosis, and one report with results compatible with final staging) with number of cases 3–42. The research article aimed to investigate pulmonary nodules with both 11C-methionine-(MET)-PET and fluorine-18-(F-18)-fluorodeoxyglucose(FDG)-PET in 26 patients and revealed more increased uptake values in malignant nodules compared to pneumoconiotic nodules.

Discussion Despite results revealing benefits of PET or PET-CT in management of pneumoconiosis cases, their application should be carefully evaluated due to false positive results. Future researches in detection of cut-off uptake values between benign pneumoconiotic nodules and malignant lesions may be useful.

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EVALUATION OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS IN TURKEY’S ANNUAL STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES BETWEEN 2006 AND 2015

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Introduction Republic of Turkey Social Security Institution (SSI) is the institution responsible for statistics of occupational